VOLUME IX. --- NUMBER 2143.

CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

## THE ASSEMBLY AT WORK.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS-THE ORGAN-IZATION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Some Feeble Efforts to Effect Legislative Reform-The Supreme Court, &c. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Tuesday night, November 26. Although there is a deal of dirty work going on in connection with the struggle for the senatorship, the prospects of a decided improvement in the conduct of public affairs here is very encouraging. The most influential representatives seem averse to bestowing the chairmanship of the committee of ways | The members were then sworn in groups by and means upon a mere politician, and efforts are in progress to secure the appointment for the most capable, experienced, trustworthy man who can be picked out, irrespective of

FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION.

[PROM OUR MEGULAR REPORTER]

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, November 26. The Statehouse was crowded this morning with the members and hangers-on of the General Assembly, those having business in the United ,States Court, and the usual throng of loungers and sightseers, in which, of course, the colored element predominated.

In both houses the session was opened promptly, the floor, lobbles and galleries being packed with spectators. The Senate was called to order at noon by Lleutenant-Governor Ransler, all the senators being present. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Webster, the colored chaplain of the last Senate, the lieutenant governor addressed the Senate as fol-

Gentlemen of the Senate—Parsuant to the provisions of the constitution you have again assembled to assist in devising ways and means for the support of the government of our Commonwealth, and to enact such mea-sures as, the wants of your constituencies re-quire at your hands. To our condition and quire at your hands. To our condition and wants, and to measures deemed necessary to be applied, your attention will be called by the proper officers at the proper time. I may be permitted to remark, however, before bidding you an affectionate farewell, that when I addressed the Senate upon my entering upon the duties of the office of Lieutenant Governor, and as your presiding officer, I took occasion to refer to the fact that so imperilled ware the lives of chizens in many counties were the lives of citizens in many coun of the State that extraordinary measures to be resorted to by the Government of the United States for the protection of life and for the preservation of the public peace; now, however, I believe that peace and security prevalls throughout our borders. A better state of feeling exists, especially between the two of feeling exists, especially between the two races or classes composing in the main the two political parties, and Democrats have even voted for Republicans at our recent election. Though political parties exist as a matter of course, and are almost a necessity in a government like ours, yet all must learn how to ernment like ours, yet all must learn how to differ politically and yet maintain friendly re-lations and join hands in every proper effort looking to the welfare of the State and the material prosperity of all classes and condi-tions of the people. Every consideration necessary to our well being as a community demands concessions, forbearance, a practical acknowledgment of the equal rights of all and a determination to live in the present and for the future, and not in th past. There must of necessity be a feeling of good will and a more harmonions relation-ship between whites and blacks if either deaire to prosper; if we desire to live toget in peace and tranquillity, it we deal labor capital should be employed and labor encouraged and protected; if we desire to encourage and tranquillity; if we deal and labor capital should be a second and e and tranquillity; If we desire that encouraged and protected; if we desire to have a government built upon something likel an enduring basis—a government essentially republican—which, while protecting the life, the liberty and the property of the clitzen alike, will so guard the honor, the faith and the credit of the Commonwealth and provide for the necessities of the people as to commend itself to the respect and the confidence of the country and the world. That our conflition, financially and otherwise, is not ncially and otherwise, is not satisfactory; that our political party lines (ashas been truthfully remarked) are very nearly race lines, or the lines that might be drawn between the white and the colored people between the white and the colored people, and consequently an apparent antagonism of race and an absence of hearty good teeling exist, is but a natural sequence following in the wake of the revolution and social convulsion wake of the revolution and social convincion which swept over this country like a whiriwind within the past twelve years. The Republican party, being numerically the strongest and therefore the governing power, and its creature, the administration, can in a thousand ways do much towards creating a healthler state of public opinion, strengthen its own strength, and disarm those who are born to complain, and who would destroy that party as a poverning power. On the other hand, those who have more at stake in a pecuniary those who have more at stake in a pecuniary sense in our success as a community can also do much. Let them recognize the inevitable; assist those in authority in developing our vast resources, and rebuilding our waste places; wipe out and obliterate sectional distinctions, and throw our doors wide open to capital from any quarter, and welcome all who come amongst us—the disreputable will carve

with this body. I bid you, gentlemen, fare-well, invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon each of yeu, and hoping and believing that you will discharge the important dutles devolging upon you with an eye single to the best interests of the entire people, and for the good of the State. A letter was read from Gleaves, the Lieutenant-Governor elect, announcing that be was unable to attend on account of Illness. On motion of Whittemore, Swalls was then unanimously chosen president pro tem. The following subordinate officers were also unanimously elected: Woodruff, clerk; Sissons, reading clerk, and J. E. Green, colored, sergeant-at-arms. A long discussion upon the election of a chaplain ensued, resulting in the abolition of the office, and appointing a committee to invite the clergy residing in or visiting the city to open the proceedings by prayer in rotation. Wnittemore moved that the finance committee be authorized to appoint attaches. Duval moved an amendment requiring the committee to report the number, names and pay of such appointees to the Senate, and the appointments to be subject to confirmation by the Senate. Adopted. Hayne gave notice of a bill to repeal the license law

come amongst us—the disreputable will carve out their own future; concede to the humblest oitizen the iree and untrammelled exercise

of his civil and political rights and privileges,

of his civil and pointed rights and privinges, and thus break down that feeling of inistrust and want of confidence so naturally entertained by a large class of our people. But, gentlemen, I am trespassing upon your time and possibly upon your patience, and I leave this subject for treatment at another time. As a many of you centlemen, this is not our first

this subject for treatment at another time. As to many of you, gentlemen, this is not our first here, as to others it is; together you form the Senate and will have importent duties to perform. To you, gentlemen, with whom I have been for the past two years associated, and to your colliging and efficient clerk and his subordinates, am I peculiarly indebted for whatever of success I have achieved as your presiding officer. Your kindly aid and unit

presiding officer. Your kindly aid and uni-form courtesies and consideration have made

the duties of the chair comparatively light.

and I am sure that my accompilabed successor will deserve and receive the same treatment at your hands. I shall leave you, gentlemen, upon my successor qualifying, for other fields of labor, carrying with me proud and pleasing recollections of my connection

and of two other less important bills. The committees, as arranged in caucus, were elected. The chairmen of the most imimportant of these have already been reported in these dispatches. The rest are: Agribulture, Dickson; claims, Nash; commerce, Holcombe; charitable institutions, Cardozo; education, Maxwell, enrolled bills, Maxwell; I have given the first place to this canous of from Mariboro' County; Attorney-General D.

Jones; mines. Cain; privileges and elections, Whittemore; public buildings, Smith; roads, bridges and ferries, Cain; library, Johnston; public lands, Jervey; retrenchment, Hayne; enitentiary, Smalls; county officers, Jamison; and medical affairs, Owens.

The House was called to order at noon by Clerk Jones. The roll being called all were found present, except Tolbert, Hamilton, Myers, Bascomb, Tarleton, Lowman, W. H. Wallace and Giles. The House then proceeded to the election of speaker. Bowley nominated Lee. There was no other nomination, and Lee was unanimously elected. Meetze and Thomas et corted Lee to the chair, and Bosemon administered the oath. Lee made a short, sensible and modest speech. Lee. For clerk O. A. Jones was nominated by Bowley, and unanimously re-elected. John Williams was also unanimously re-elected sergeant-at-arms.

The usual resolutions communicating with the Senate and Governor were adopted, and committees were appointed. The rest of the time, until three, was occupied with filibustering over two resolutions looking to a reduction in the number of attaches, and a reform hiring bed rooms all over the city, and getting the rent paid as committee rooms. They were offered respectively by Samuel Greene and John Boston, both colored Republicans. No particular opposition to the proposed retrenchment was manifested by any of the members, but the discussion of the measures was prolonged chiefly by reason of the ludicrous ignorance displayed by most of the new colored members in regard to all parliamentary usage, the spirit of suspicion and captlousness exhibited by other members, both new and old, and the desire manifested by a measures were postponed till Saturday and Monday respectively, and the House adjourned.

Both branches will meet in joint assembly to-morrow at one P. M. to hear the returns of the State election declared. It is understood that both branches will adjourn to-morrow until Saturday, or more probably until

Monday. The Circuit Court was opened this morning by Judge Bryan. The grand jury was organized with seven white and nine colored members. Judge Bryan delivered a brief charge, referring mainly to the violations of the election law. The grand jury found true bills against John L. Harmon and John A. Duncan for violations of the revenue laws, and no bills against Thomas D. Taylor and Henry Boykin for violation of the enforcement act. Bratton's bond will be vacated tomorrow.

There being no quorum this morning, the meeting of judges adjourned sine die.

The Supreme Court opened the November term this morning. Present, Justices Moses, Willard and Wright. The sixth circuit was called and several arguments heard. Motion granted in State vs. Hamblin. Appeal dismissed in Stewart vs. Pierson.

The Charleston delegation are in caucus tonight at Rose's Hotel on the senatorial and other matters. No action of importance has vet been taken.

G. P. Kirkland was to-day appointed treas urer of Ocones County, vice G. W. Bell, resigned on account of ill health. PICKET.

THE EVE OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Free Exhibition of the Coming Legislature-Staking Out the Battle Ground of the Campaign-The Senstorial Squabble-What the Candilates Have to Say About Themselves and About Each Other.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, November 25. The legislative campaign for the session of 1872-'3 may now be said to be fairly opened. The members of the House had a caucus show-to which all the flaneurs of the capital resorted, and at which, in addition to the ostensible purposes of the consultation, there was sort of general gathering of the clans and chalking out of lines of attack and defence. The scene was a peculiar and characteristic one, the assemblage closely resembling the the exception that every person present telt some degree of strangeness, and was more diplomatic and therefore less "off hand" and aggressive than the majority of them are after they have become accustomed to their surroundings. There was also a larger preponderance of the colored element than in the last House of Representatives. and with the elegant but sombre black walnut furniture and damask hangings of the chamber, the dark shades decidedly predominate in the picture. To sum up the lower house from such a sample as was shown to-night may be unfair, and it may be that an estimate of its composition, formed and expressed at this named, but by no means the least important writing, will need some modification, but judging from the appearance of that body at its caucus to-night it is safe to say that it will be, as a whole, somewhat unmanageable. The new colored members are inferior in intelligence to those whom they displace, but they are also, happily, inferior in their acquaintance with the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain." They are wretchedly ignorant, but not, as yet, depraved. As a matter of course these remarks apply only to the Republican side of the House and chiefly to the colored element on that side. The Conservatives who have been elected to this Assembly are, as a rule and perhaps without an exception, men of ability and courage, and with their increased numbers and improved callbre, they have it in their power to

accomplish much good in various ways. The object of the caucus was to facilitate the organization of the House to-morrow by agreeing upon the appointments to the principal offices connected with the House, and the results of the assemblage have already been furnished by telegraph. The selections made for speaker, clerk and sergeant-at-arms were certainly as good as were to be expected. Colonel Samuel J. Lee, of Alken, who is agreed upon for speaker, is an intelligent and tor, he would have something to say, he says courteous young colored man, with a good that he has made no specific promises to any knowledge of parliamentary law and practice as adapted to the necessities of the case in a South Carolina Legislature. Mr. A. O. Jones, of Charleston, who was unanimously retained in his position of clerk, is an excellent offcer, who has won during his two years' of serhas had official relations, and who is probably as popular with both the Conservative and Republican members of the Assembly as any man who could have been named for the position. The sergeant-at-arms who has served during the past two years was also reelected, and will no doubt give the same degree of satisfaction as heretotore.

present, is the senatorial succession and the chances of the various aspirants therefor. This is the most serious subject that is to occupy the attention of the Legislature during the next two weeks, and, indeed, promises to be the main topic of conversation, and the chief staple of news until it shall be disposed of by the vote of the Legislature, in joint assembly, on Tuesday, the 10 h proximo. I have patiently interviewed each of the three principal candidates for the position, and, as a matter of news and record, I will endeavor to state, fairly and concisely, the substance of what each has to say.

The first of these candidates in point of promisence appears to be "Colonel" John J. Patterson, better known as "Honest John." I do not know how he comes by either title. but he is probably quite as much entitled to the one as to the other. He is a Pennsylvanian, an ex-member of the Legislature of that Keystone State, and now the President of the tamous Blue Ridge Railroad Company. He says that he has the inside track on the senatorial question, and is perfectly sure to win. of the last session's practice of members He appears to assign no reason why he should be supported, except that he wants the position, and is no worse than the other men who have put themselves forward for election. He says that Scott professes to desire the position chiefly as an endorsement of his past record, but that Scott secured his last election as Governor on the same plea, and that if he is to be constantly elected to positions which he has disgraced, or re-elected to better places, as an "endorsement" of his past actions, it will get tiresome and monotonous after awhile, and had better be stopped now. As to Elliott, he says that he is only making few to make long-winded speeches, ventilating a fight on the ground of color, and that that their purposes of honesty. Finally both thing is played out; that he is not even popular among the men of his own race, who begin to see that the issue of color is an unsafe one for them, and that, of course, he cannot expect the support of white men. As to his plan of campaign he says, sarcastically and ironically, that it is a pity to corrupt the innocent young men from the country who compose the majority of the Assembly, but he has observed in battles that "Heaven is on the side of the heaviest artillery," and he believes that in South Carolina politics fortune favors the longest purse. That longest purse he claims to own, and he talks grandiloquently, but vaguely, of \$25,000 bets upon himself against the field, and of other gigantic amounts of ready cash, which he is prepared to throw into the Assembly, or anywhere else that it can be made effective. He is also industriously circulating the statement, though his tooters and whippers-in, that "he is a man of his word, whose promises can always be trusted," &c., which may mean that he desires to conduct this campaign on the short credit principle, and pay his supporters only in case the fight be won. His friends refer, as a proof of his square dealing, to the fact that when the Blue Ridge scrip awindle was driven by bribery through the Legislature, he fulfilled all his promises promptly and faithfully, and paid up in full for every vote that was bargained for; but his enemies unkindly assert that in that case he was not spending his own money, and that in this case, where he will be compelled to depend on his own resources, he may not be relied upon to faithfully discharge his "honest" obligations. This latter insinuation, however, may be pure slander, and experience has shown that in South Carolina in this year of grace 1872 the heart of the political man is "deceitful above all things,

and desperately wicked." Governor R. K. Scott is a'so very prominent in the cenatorial race. He says he has no 23. Crittendon, Stanley S. Greenville, white money to spend for his election, but he be- 24. Curus, A. W., Richland, colored. lleves he has as much money as will ever be 25. Dannerly, Abram, Orangeburg, colored actually spent by the most lavish of 26. Davis, Nelson, York, colored. his opponents. He relies upon his long 27. Dix, John, Orangeburg, colored. affiliation with the party, his connec-

this evening with open doors-a sort of free tion with the colored race both as a bureau commander and as Governor, and the fact that he has always watched their interests. He says that now the Governorship is off his hands, he is ready to admit just where and how he has made mistakes, and that his trank confession of those mistakes should be a guarantee against their lower house of the General Assembly, with repetition. While, however, he admits his mistakes, he claims that it would have required a very Napoleon of statesmanship to have filled his position with all its uncomfortable and demoralizing surroundings without a fault or a blunder, and he thinks that on the whole the Conservatives of the State should have no reason to strenuously oppose his election as senator, and it elected he promises to be earnest and diligent in advancing the material interests of South Carolina, and in securing good and acceptable Federal officials

in this State. General Robert B. Elliott, the colored congressman from the third district, is the last of the three prominent candidates. He says that he had no intention of running on any other issue than his personal and comparative merits, but that the question of color has been forced upon him by the industrious circulation of his opponents' charges that that was his only line of policy. He has therefore accepted the question of color as an element which enters into the campaign, and he is satisfied that his enemies have put a weapon in his hands with which he can slaughter them. He disclaims vehemently any intention of using bribery in any manner whatever, and says that he was as largely instrumental as any other one man in securing the reform pledges in the Republican State platform, has taken especial occasion since the election to reiterate them, and will make it his business whether in or out of the United States Senate to hold the new State administration to a rigid fulfilment of their promises. He is, like all the other candidates, periectly confident of success, and, like all the rest, be believes that in addition to having the only substantial claim upon the Republicans he has also the best grounds for expecting Conservative support. As to the appointments to Federal positions in this State, about which, as a United States senaone; that as between two applicants for any position, if both were equally honest and capable, and one were a Democrat and the other a Republican, he would naturally choose the latter, but if the Democrat were the superior of the Republican in intelligence, fitness vice the hearty good will of all with whom he and integrity, he would, without hesitation, recommend him instead of the Republican, and that as between Republicans he would desire to see the white and black races about equally represented in the distribution of the Federal patronage.

The race now appears to be between these three. Others have been candidates, among whom are Senator H. J. Maxwell, colored,

engrossed bills, Cardozo; incorporations, the House because it was a significant event | H. Chamberlain, Judge Wright, colored, of of the day that was not to be overlooked; but the Supreme Court, and possibly Major Louis really the subject which engrosses the most of E. Johnson, ex-United States marshal, and the attention in all political circles here, at Tim Hurley, who claims that he has just as good claims to a senatorial position as Sunset Cox has to a seat on the floor of Congress, and that as a great American humorist he is at least as great a success as that genial carpet-bagger from Ohio. Others may come into the contest, and it is of course not impossible that the winner has not yet been named, but so far as present indications are concerned, the race appears to be between the three first named above, and between them the chances are as 'yet far too uncertain to warrant any prophecies.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A Complete List of the Members of the Legislature of 1872-73.

The number of members of the General Assembly is 157, viz: 33 senators and 124 representatives. Of the senators 8 are Conservatives and 25 are Republicans, and of the representatives 23 are Conservatives and 101 are Republicans. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 95. Of the senators 16 are colored, and of the representatives 80 are colored. A complete list of the members is given below, the names of Conservatives being

printed in italics: South Carolina Senate. 1. Cain, Lawrence, Edgefield, colored. 2. Cardozo, Henry, Kerellaw, colored. 3. Clinton, F. A., Lancaster, colored. V. 4: Corwin, H. C., Newberry, white. 5. Dickson, E. E., Clarendon, white. 6. Donaldson, T. Q., Greenville, white. 7. Duncan, D. R., Spartanburg, white. 8. Dunn, T. C., Horry, white. 9. Duvall, G. W., Chesterfield, white. 10. Ford, Sandy, Fairfield, colored. 11. Gaillard, S. E., Charleston, colored. 12. Hayne, Chas. D., Alken, colored. 13. Holcombe Wm. E., Pickens, white. 14. Hollingshead, Jere., Abbeville, white. 15. Hope, J. C., Lexington, white. 16. Jamison, Jas. L., Orangeburg, colored. 17. Jervey, Wm. R., Charleston, colored. 18. Jeter, T. B., Union, White. 19. Johnston, W. E., Sumter, colored. 20. Jones, Wm. H., Jr., Georgetown, colored 21. Keith, Wm. C., Oconee, white. 22. Lee, John, Chester, colored .. 23. McIntyre, Geo. F., Colleton, white. 24. Maxwell, H. J., Marlboro', colored. 25. Nash, W. Beverly, Richland, colored. 26. Owens, Y. J. P., Laurens, white. 27. Smalls, Robert, Beaufort, colored. 28. Smith, Christopher, Marion, white. 29. Smith, James M., Barnwell, white. 30. Swalls, S. A., Williamsburg, colored. 31. Wilson, John, Anderson, white. 32. White, J. Hannibal, York, colored. 33. Whittemore, Banj. F., Darlington, white House of Representatives.

1. Adamson, Frank, Kershaw, colored. 2. Allman, Jacob, Mariboro', colored. 3. Andell, Charles J., Charleston, white. 4. Artson, Robt. B., Charleston, colored. 5. Barker, John A., Edgefield, white, 6. Bascomb, J. B., Beaufort, colored. 7. Black, William, Lancaster, white. 8. Bosemon, B. A., Charleston, colored. 9. Boston, James D., Newberry, colored. 10. Boston, John, Darlington, colored. 11. Bowen, R. E., Pickens, white. 12. Bowley, James A., Georgetown, colored 13. Brennan, James, Charleston, white. 14. Bridges, Samson S., Newberry, colored 15. Bryan, Richard, Charleston, colored. 16. Cain, Everidge, Abbeville, colored. 17. Cannon, Gabriel, Spartanburg, white. 18. Cochran, John R., Anderson, white. 19. Collins, Augustus, Clarendon, colored. 20. Compton, W. P., Spartanburg, white. 21. Cooper, N. B , Horry, white. 22. Crews, Joseph, Laurens, white.

28. Dunkin, Saml. L., Orangeburg, colored. 29. Dusenberry, J. E., Horry, white. 30. Eilison, H. H., Abbeville, colored. 31. Featherstone, J. C. C., Anderson, while 32. Ford, A. P., Charleston, colored. 33. Frazier, W. D., Colleton, colored. 34. Galther, Reuben D., Kershaw, colored. 35. Gant, Hastings, Beaufort, colored. 36. Giles, Fortune, Williamsburg, colored. 37. Gilmore, John T., Richland, colored. 38. Goodwin, John H., Greenville, white. 39. Gourdin E. H., Marion, colored. 40. Graham, David, Edgefield, colored. 41. Grant, J. J., Charleston, colored.

42. Grant, Wm. A., Charleston, colored. 43. Greene, Samuel, Beaufort, colored. 14. Greene, James F., Charleston, white. 45. Green, Charles, Georgetown, colored. 46. Greenwood, Isom, Newberry, colored. 47. Hamilton, Thomas, Beaufort, colored. 48. Hays, Eben, Marloo, white. 49. Herndon, Edmund, Oconee, white.

50. Holland, Gloster, Alken, white. 51. Holmes, A. P. Colleton, colored. 52. Hough, A. W., Kershaw, colored. 53. Humbert, R. H., Darlington, colored. 54. Hurley, Timothy, Charleston, white. 55. Johnson, J. W., Marlon, colored. 56. Johnston, T. B., Sumter, white.

57. Jones, W. B., Aiken, white. 58. Keith, S. J , Darlington, colored. 59. Lee, Samuel J. Alken, colored. 60. Lee, Levi, Fairfield, colored. 61. Levy, Orlando R., Charleston, white. 62. Lilly, John, Chester, colored. 63. Lowery, A. M., Chesterfield, white. 64. Lowman, J. W., Lexington, white.

65. Martin, Thos. H., Abbeville, white. 66. Meetze, Henry A., Lexington, white. 67. Middleton, B. W., Barnwell, colored. 68. Miller, M. S., Fairfield, white. 69. Miller, Isaac, Fairfield, colored. 70. Mills, James, Laurens, colored. 71. Minort, Charles, Richland, colored.

73. Moore, T. J., Spartanburg, white. 74. Myers, N. B., Beaufort, white. 75. Myers, J. F., Orangeburg, white. 76. McCullough, Jas., Greenville, white. 77. McLaurin, D. P., Marlboro', white. 78. Nerland, B. H., Barnwell, white. 79. Nix. Frederick, Barnwell, colored.

80. North, C. F., Charleston, colored.

72. Moore, J. P., Greenville, white.

81. Owens, M. L., York, white. 82. Peterson, James, Williamsburg, colored. 83. Petty, Edward, Charleston, colored. 84. Prioleau, Isaac, Charleston, colored. 85. Pressley, Thomas, Williamsburg, colored 86. Ramsay, W. W., Sumter, colored.

87. Ratchford, J. H., York, colored. 88. Reed, Geo. A., Beaufort, colored. 89. Rice, B. H., Union, white, 90. Riley, Henry, Orangeburg, colored. 91. Rivers, Prince B., Alken, colored. 92. Robertson, J. D., Beaufort, white. 93. Simms, Charles, Chester, colored.

94. Simons, Limus, Edgefield, colored. 95. Simkins, Paris, Edgefield, colored. 96. Simkins, Augustus, Edgefield, colored. 97. Smalls, Einerman, Colleton, colored. 98. Smith, R. M., Spartanburg, white.

99. Smith, J. A., Darlington, colored. 100. Spears, Butler, -umter, colored. 101. Spencer, N. F., Charleston, colored. 102. Spencer, W. W., Chesterfield, white, 103. Sperry, Charles H., Georgetown, colored

104. Sullivan, Cæsar, Laurens, colored. 105. Sumpter, E. M., Barnwell, colored. 106. Tarleton, Robert, Colleton, colored. 107. Tate, Enos A., Oconee, white. 108. Thomas, Wm. M., Colleton, colored,

109. Thompson, S. B., Richland, colored. 110. Thompson, B. A., Marion, colored. 111. Tingman, Julius, Charleston, colored. 112. Tolbert, J. R., Abbeville, white. 113. Turner, R. W., Charleston, colored. 114. Vanderpoel, J., Charleston, colored.

115. Wallace, John. Union, white. 116. Wallace, W. H., Union, white. 117. Werley, Jared, Clarendon, colored. 118. Wideman, H. A., Abbeville, colored. 119. Williams, Daniel, York, colored. 120. Wilson, John, Anderson, white. 121. Wilson, J. C., Sumter, colored. 122. Wolfe, Daniel C., Lancaster, white.

123. Young, James, Laurens, colored. 124. Young, Prince, Chester, colored. THE WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

The Arrest of J. Gould-Excitement is the Stock Market,

The arrest in New York, on Friday last, o Jay Gould, the deposed president of the Erie Bailroad Company, upon a warrant sworn to by P. H. Watson, president of the Erie directory, and Henry N. Smith, of the house of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in Missouri, and one of the directors of the Tenth National Bank of New York, upon a charge of embezzling \$9,726,551 belonging to the Erie Company, has been announced.

The arrest is attributed by the friends of Gould to the "cornering" of the common stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Baliroad Company, which it is asserted grew out of stock operations, and the severance of old and the ormation of new speculative ites by men no orious in the annals of Wall street, who, hav torious in the annals of Wall street, who, having preyed upon the unfortunate "outsider" in Wall street for so long a time, have exhausted their resources, and having no other game, have fallen upon one another, and to whom Smith, the late partner of Gould, is said to be opposed. The offences charged date from August, 1868, to the 22d of November, 1872, during which time Smith, one of the affiants, was a partner of Jay Gould, and the information upon which the warrant was obtained is said to have been derived from the books of that concern. On the from the books of that concern. On the other hand, it is asserted by President Watson that his information was not completed con-Jay Gould's transactions until Thurs the day previous to the arrest, and fore, the theory adopted by Gould's at correct. S. L. M. Barlow, one of the Eric Sctors, also states that valuable information which they had just been able to obtain from e books of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., led the arrest at this time; that

tin & Co., led the arrest at this time; that information stated that Gorld has personally robbed the Eric .'oad of \$10,000,000. Mr. Barow added that Gould was concerned with August Schell, Horace F. Clarke, and others in a gigantic stock speculation, in which \$100,-000,000 is staked, Gould's interest being \$15,-000,000. Another Erie director said this was but the first instalment of revelations to be It was not supposed that the attempt against

Gould in the Chicago and Northwestern trans-action would be successful, which seems to be confirmed by the fact that Smith on Sturday refused to settle, and not a share of the stock was bought in on his account. Vanderbit is believed to be at the back of Gould, from the act that his son-in-law, Horace F. Clarke, is one of the bondsmen in the Eric suit. It is known that Smith is short of the stock to an amount exceeding 30,000 shares, and that-Drew is in a similar position as regards up-wards of 20,000 shares. Considerable excitenent existed in the stock market in New York on Saturday. Northwestern sold first at 155, then at 150 down to 145, again at 150. Later,

in the day Northwestern common stock was sold under the rule for parties who refuse to settle, forty-three thousand shares, to Kenoon, of which Daniel Drew is special

## GRANT'S FORTHOOMING MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, November 26. The rough drait of the President's annual message, though not quite finished, was read to the Cabinet to-day, all the members being resent. It will be perhaps one-fifth longer

in response to a question asked by the writer of this dispatch, the President remarkwriter of this dispatel, the President remarked he had no objection in saying that the message would not show a change of policy on his part, as his endeavor was now, as it had been in the past, to perform his entire duty to the extent of his ability, and in such manner as would best serve the interests of the country. He was not certain that he would recommend to Congress an extension of amnesty to the two or three hundred persons excluded by recent legislation, but if he should it would be with a proposed condition that the beneficiarles merely take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Congress, however, had ample authority in the premises, ever, had ample authority in the premises, and could act with regard to the matter with out a repetition of his views contained in his annual message. He saw no more necessity, as had been asserted, for making a declaration of a more friendly policy toward the South than for such a declaration toward the North, as he sought as President, under the obligation of his oath, to execute the du-ties of his position without favor or partiality, in accordance with law. He would in his message endorse such recommendations of legislation as may be presented by the heads of the several departments, and which experience had shown to be necessary, and he would recommend to Congress that action be taken with regard to the award made by the Geneva arbitration. The money will be pald by Great Britain to the Department of State and be deposited in the treasury. Of course it cannot be drawn therefrom except in accordance with law for the purposes specified. In the course of conversation on the subject of civil service reform, the President said that, while competitive examina-tions were desirable, he did not think it right that office should be given to the enemies of the administration to the exclusion of its friends. He was now engaged in examining applications for pardons, taking up the cases applications for paruons, taking up the cases singly with a view to a conclusion upon them. He intended to pardon Colonel Bowerman, who, eighteen months ago, was convicted of embezziement while he was an officer in the Baltimore customhouse. He added that, in addition to other reasons, Colonel Bowerman was a brave and faithful officer during the late war. officer during the late war.

## A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

A Vessel Lost off the Coast of England and her Crew Brought to Savannah. [From the Savannah News.]

From the Savannah News.]

The ship Peter Maxwell Captain Sulius, which arrived at Tybee yesterday from Liverpool, brought to this port the shipwrecked crew of the British brig Friendship, which foundered off the coast of England. From Captain Sulius we learn the following particulars of the disaster: His ship salied from Liverpool for this port on the 4th of October, and on the evening of the 7th, when between "Tuekar" and "The Small," off the coast of England, he fell in with the brig Friendship, Captain Bell, coal luden, bound from Newport (Wales) from Queeastown, in a sinking condition. Captain S. lowered a boat and took off the captain's wife and one man. Captain Bell and the crew, four men, left the brig in their own boat and reached the "Maxwell" in safety. The wind shifting to the northward, Captain Sulius was obliged to continue on his voyage, and brought the second party to this port, as he did not meet with a vessel homeward bound to which he could transfer them. When last seen the brig was still afloat, but from all appearances would probably sink in a few hours. seen the brig was still afloat, but from all appearances would probably sink in a few hours. The British consul will, of course, take every care of the unfortunates, and before many weeks they will be safely landed in Old England, none the worse for their trip to the New World.

ARE OUR SOLONS FOR SALE?

A BLACK PARSON AND EDITOR ON

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT. MO.

A Word of Warning to the Members

of the Legislature." (From the Missionary Record, November 23 ] Gentlemen, you have been elected to the high and responsible positions of legislators on the basis that you were opposed to the cor-ruptions which have hitherto walked rampani in this State; all of you, whether Democrats. True Republicans" or Regular Union Repul licans, have been elected by the suffrages of the people of this State on the high ground of opposition to corruption in all departments of this government. The glaring and undenlable mismanagement in this State snocked every man who had one sentiment of honor left. The whole people rose up as one man against the corruptionists, and you, taking sides with the people, have been elevated to places of honor and trust. You were elected with the understand ing that measures of reform, retrenchment and economy were to be inaugurated and strictly adhered to in the future. Your conduct will be closely scrutinized by every citizen; your every action will be watched by the men who have elevated you. You cannot, if you will, avoid the constant gaze of some of your constituents. It now behoves you to be in accord with the Governor of this State in order to carry out those great measures of reform which he and those with whom he acts as executive officer and advisors are now inaugurating. With commendable zeal and prudence they have entered upon the work of pridence they have entered upon the work of reform—they have begun at the root, where the disease is most vital, and by looking well to the financial convalescence of the State, they will restore life, health and prosperity to all parts of the body, if they shall apply the remedies in the right places; if they frown down all peculations and speculations upon the people's property and interests by those measures, and restore confidence and disappoint the foul hope of our enemies that this would be a disgraceful and venial administration. Then we shall have redeemed South Carolins, redeemed Republic

deemed South Carolina, redeemed Republic caulem from reproach in this State, and com-pletely disarmed the foes of reconstruction and proved the late attempt at destroying the party as the most giganuc rarce, and the allegations of the Boiters a damnable fiaunting lie, worthy of them alone. You will be called upon to make a choice between men for the high and dignified position of United States senator. We have been cursed with two huge humbugs, elevated to those posi-tions by bribery and corruption, men who tions by bribery and corruption, men who sought their places in the Senate with their money, and now tell you and the country that they are under no obligations to the Legislature for their places, because they paid for the place. Members of the Legislature of South Carolina, let not another living man boast of your degradation. Men who now seek that restlict the places and the public boast. seek that position have made it a public boast seek that position have made it a public boast that they can and will buy you, your votes, and their seat in the United States Senate; they have fixed a price on your heads, and brought their money to Columbia, all ready counted out in convenient parcels, with each of your value marked on it. If you vote for them after these boasts, then the centre will know that you are hought. country will know that you are bought. Rvery vote cast for these men will be regarded as purchased. It is notorious that the South Carolina Legislatures have been the butt and jeer of the land, reported to be the most venal of all Legislative bodies in the land. It is in your power now to rise above the past, and as you enter upon the discharge of your duties let the world know that hence-forth the members of the General Assembly of this State is no more a chattel pen, where any this State is no more a chattel pen, where any political slave-trader may buy his herd of voters as he pleaser. Gentlemen, you have grave responsibilities to perform. You cannot afford to sell the position of United States sensior to the highest bidder. There are fourteen hundred Federal appointments under the control of the sensiors and representatives in this State. These offices pay more than three hundred thousand dollars vessive of salaries. It is

dred thousand dollars yearly of salaries. It is a vast power of patronage to be wielded by the senators more particularly. You cannot sell position of so much moment to the thousands a position or so much moment to the thousands of your constituents. We appeal to the colored men who compose the majority in the Assembly. We warn you not to disgrace your race, and degrade the high positions to which you have been elevated. Let it not go down to posterity that you sold your votes, and sold the senatorship for a few patry dollars, distraced your children, dishonored your fathers, shamed your mothers, and destroyed your country by so base a crime. You are in the majority. You have the you are in the majority. You have the power to elect the best man who will conserve the best interests of this State. The man who buys votes, expects to make his money back again, and if elected by his movey he will in turn seil the fourteen bundred positions in his power, in order to make his money back again; 9 o'clock A. M. power, in order to make his money back again; and while he does so you will bear all the odium and contempt of the country for having sold the position. We warn you that every man is watched, and an indignant people will not forget you nor your actions when the day of voting comes again. Let this opportunity be improved by you to put forever at rest the proposition that you are for sale at any time. Let those who thus under-value your honor, by offering you a bribe for your vote, understand that henceforth the South Carolina Legislature is to stand second to none in

ina Legislature is to stand second to none in

honesty, integrity, and a dignified manhood, incorrupt and incorruptible. STRIKE, MEN, FOR

OVER THE SEA.

The Complications in France.

PARIS, November 26.

There is great excitement here and in the Provinces. It is announced that the right and right centre are determined to support the committee appointed to drait a reply to Thiers. There are no indications this morning of a

compromise between the executive and legislative departments. Both parties adhere to their respective positions. The situation is regarded as serious.

The majority report of the committee on the address was read in the Assembly this after-

noon. It is a strong indictment against the Rads, and it insists on the establishment of a responsible ministry as a means of fighting

radicalism. The majority of the committee wanted an immediate consideration of the report. The minority moved a postponement till Thursday. The motion was carried. The

result is regarded as favorable to the govern-

London, November 26.

Paris specials say the Radical journals are

present government. General Changarnier is also charged with an attempt to secure power.

Troubles in Spain.

Madrid, November 26.
There was a riot in Samander which was easily suppressed. The Province of Mercia is placed under martial law. Additional troops have been sent to Andalusia.

The Khedive's Expedition,

London, November 26.

The Khedive's expedition consists of five

thousand men, and is commanded by Purdy Bryan, an American. It goes in transports with the estensible purpose of joining Dr. Livingstone and of co-operating with him if agreeable, otherwise to act independently in solving the problem of the sources of the Nile

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.

Both houses balloted for senator. A full vote is 169; Vance 78, Merrimon 18, Pool 73.

No choice. Both houses adjorned. All partie

are working earnestly for to-morrow's con-

INDIANAPOLIS, November 26.
The preliminary votes in the Indianapolis Legislature confirm the prospect of Morton's continuance in the Senate.

ABOUT THE WEATHER.

RALEIGH, November 26.

under Egyptian colors.

Paris, November 26-Evening.

Paris, November 26.

YOUR HONOR.

Day of Thank-giving the Market will be closed at W. KIRKWOOD, Uhlef Clerk.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY-CHARLESTON, S. C. NOVEMBER 27, 1872.—This Office will be clos do on TRUBSDAY next, the National Thanksgiving

OUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON BRANCH,

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE .- THE Bark WALTER is discharging at Central Wharf. All Goods not removed by sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. No claims will be allowed for damages or otherwise unless noted to

NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS ARE ereby cautioned against harboring or crediting any of the crew of the British Bark J. B. DUFFUS, as no debts will be paid by the Captain or nov27-8 B. G. WILKINS & CO., Agents.

nel the irritating matter which accumulates in

HUSSARS TILTING OLUB are requested to call on Mesers. MENKE & MULLER and leave orders or their Uniforms. Paris specials say the Madical Journals are violent, and declare a terrible revolution will follow the overthrow of the Thiers Government. Some of the journals accuse the Legitimists, Orieanists and Imperialists of having formed a coalition for the downfall of the

octo

by the Proprieters at Schiedam, in Holland. An nvigorating Tonic and Medicinal Beverage. Warranted perfectly pure, and free from al. deleterious substances. It is distilled from Barley of the finest quality, and the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and designed expressly for cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Ehen-matism, General Debility, Cartarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calcult in the Biadder, strengthens and invigorates the system, and is certain preventative and cure of that dreadful

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothe-

HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers. Office, No. 18 South William street, New York.

the Teeth, and imparting a refreshing taste to the

Graduate of Pharmacy, No. 421 King street, Charleston, S. C. commended by the following Dentists: Dr

CARD .- B. A. MUCKENFUSS, DEN

A TIST, has removed his office from No. 461 to so. 410 King street, over Forvythe, McComb & Oc. nov21-thetu\*

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM, OF DEA New York. November 26.

The World says the reports of an starming nature regarding Mr. Greeles are nuterly without foundation. His friends have the utmost aith in rest and a short exemption from the

There has been snow, rain and sleet since

There has been snow, rath and sast ance nine o'clock, with the wind east.

The supreme court orders Horace, R. Clark to give testimony before the referee, negarding the Eric Company and Jay Gould. Yanderbilt publishes a card, denying any connection with Gould in the Northwestern correct. The police believe that Mr. Play, of Louis ville, has absconded with considerable monage. The search in this vicinity is suspended.

There was a nitro glycerine explosion near
Yonkers to-day, which blew the building to

atoms and fatally hurt several.

The city estimates show it will require over ten and a half millions for the municipal expenses of 1873.

The Eyle Slik Manufacturing Company has failed with liabilities of \$300,000. The princi-pel incorporator, John C. Ryle, is missing.

TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

NEW ORLHANS, November 26 Two men were arrested to-day charged with obtaining ten thousand dollare life insurance upon a person whom they subsequently drowned.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-

Inneral Monces.

ANCES OF MIS. CHARLOTTE CAGNEY BYE TO spectfully invited to attend her Funeral, This AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Church. Obitnarp . 000,001, tovo

BROUGHTON Died at South Mulberry, Cooper River, on the 22d of Movember, 1972, 41m Busan B. BROUGHTON, in the 63d year of her age.

Special Natices a sall

PLANTERS' AND MECHANIOS' PANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON. NOVEMBER 27, 1872.-To-Morsow (Thursday) aving been appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer this Bank will be closed!

Maturities of that day must therefore be antici-THOS. FROST, Jacob Cl. mov27-1

BANK OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 27, 1872 -To Morrow being a general holiday this Bahk will be closed. Paper maturing then must therefore be anticipated.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER, 27, 1873.—To-Morrow, the 25th instant, having been appointed as a Day of National Thanksgiving this Bank will be closed. Notes and acceptances payable then must be anticipated.

WM. C. BREESE, UNION BANK OF SOUTH CARO,

LINA; CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 26, 1872-THURSDAY next, 28th instant, having been set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving this Bank. will be closed. Paper payable on that day must be anticipated. H. D. ALEXANDER, NOTICE .- PEOPLE'S NATIONAL

BANK, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1872. To-Morrow being Thanksgiving Day this Bank will be closed as usual. Notes and Collections naturing on that day must be anticipated. H. G. LOPER, Ca-hier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH AROLINA, CHARLESTON, KOVEMBER 27, 1872, To-Morrow, the 28th instant, having been spointed by the National and State Authorities as Day of Tnankegiving, this Bank will be closed. The payments of that day must therefore be anti-JAMES B. BETTS, Cashler,

PUBLIC MARKETS, NOVEMBER

Day. Majurities of that day must be anticipated.

10727-1 F. A. MITGHELL, Cashier. CITIZENS' SAVING BANK OF

NO. 8 BROAD STREET .- THURSDAY, 28th Inst. having been appointed a Day of National Thanksgiving, this Office will be closed. All maturities of that day must therefore be anticipated. D. RAVENEL, Jr., Cashier. nov27-1 ·

removal of Goods. nov27-1 MOSES GOLDSMITH & SON, Agental

DE DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT ecks inflammation and assists the lungs to ex-

the Bronchial tubes. THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN

By order of the President. J. C. W. BISCHOFF,

BELL SCHNAPPS, DISTILLED

Scourge, Fever and Ague.
OAUTION !--Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S

BELL SCHNAPPS."

BURNHAM'S AROMATIC DENTI-FRICE, for Cleaning, Beautifying and Preserving

mouth. Prepared by EDW. S. HURNHAM, I. B. PATRICK, Dr. B. A. MUCKINFUSS.

WASHINGTON, November 26.
Light rain to-night followed by clearing and cold weather to-morrow from the Ohio Valley southward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States.